

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XXII. No. 17

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, Sept. 20th, 1934

Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

United Church

September 23rd
 Empress—
 Sunday School, 10:30 a.m.
 Church Service, 11:30 a.m.
 Bindless, 2:00 p.m.
 Social Plains, 4:00 p.m.
 Leland, 7:00 p.m.
 Rev. A. J. Lw, B.A., Pastor

Australian Election

Late returns of the Australian elections are given as follows:
 United Australia party..... 35
 Country party..... 13
 Federal Labor..... 18
 Extreme Labor..... 8

Total..... 74
 In the last house the U.A.P. had 38 seats, Country party, 18, Federal Labor, 14, Extreme Labor, 5, Independents, 2.

The Douglas Credit party had 37 candidates in the field but did not win a single seat. Y. Bondeson, the leader, stated that the party intends to go on fighting and were encouraged by the poll registered.

Hospital Notes

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bursleigh, September 16, a son.
 Mr. F. Weigle, who was an inmate of the hospital, was discharged on Monday.

Billy Leach is progressing favorably following a recent operation.
 Mr. Mike Dobroski is a patient and underwent an operation recent.

Miss A. Stelert is an inmate of the hospital.

Speaking at Aberdeen, Scotland, Mr. Josiah Stamp declared that Britain had only five years to wait before the worst problems of stationary population were upon her. Before that, it was of paramount importance, he said, for Britain to find some way of softening the blow to industry. The concrete suggestion was made that there should be a curb on invention before industry was wrecked.

The weather during the past week has been cloudy with quite a little rainfall.

Relief Grants

Grants averaging more than \$6,500 have been made to some forty municipalities in the drought-stricken part of the province by the government through a \$300,000 appropriation recently authorized by the Dominion Govt. for a relief works program.

Disorganization of Municipalities Suggested

It is suggested that some fourteen municipalities in east central Alberta apply to the Lieutenant Governor for disorganization. Under existing legislation in this province, the government finds it impossible to come to the assistance of these municipalities as will relieve distress during the coming winter. Through disorganization, these municipalities may be assured of government assistance to such an extent as will provide for such medical and hospital services and relief commitments as will be necessary. It is pointed out that the government is unable to extend its present policy of indirect finance by guarantees and it has been suggested to the various councillors of municipalities in central and eastern Alberta that their best interests might be served by petitioning for disorganization in these difficult times.

It is said that the government will be prepared to secure the maintenance of municipal secretarial offices and that municipal councils will be maintained in an advisory capacity. The proposal is that the disorganization be until the close of 1935, when the question may be reopened in the light of conditions at that time.

Pastor Jones: "Brethren, we must do something to remedy de-status quo."
 Deacon: "Brother Jones, what am de status quo?"
 Pastor: "Dat, brother, am Latin for de mess we're in."
 Northwestern Jeweler.

Alberta Asks Better Rates

Better railway freight rates on grain and grain by-products will be asked for in behalf of Alberta at a hearing before the railway commission in Ottawa, September 26, to which A. Chard, provincial supervisor of freight rates, will go as a representative of the government.

Specifically, Mr. Chard will submit a case for the immediate adjustment of domestic rates on all grades on grain, flour and mill feed to British Columbia, such rates to be on a parity with domestic rates now in effect from Port William eastward, and for a special rate on coarse grains to points in Eastern Canada for at least one year. A request will also be submitted to the Dominion government for a bonus, at a reasonable rate, on all summer-fallow land in 1934, cropped to grain.

Preservation of Apple Juice for Home Use

Apple juice, or sweet cider, is the cheapest and one of the most wholesome fruit juices. A supply of it in the home will always be appreciated, and, in addition to its use as a beverage, it makes an excellent base for punches, water ices, etc.

Apple juice, to be preserved, should come from a reliable source. If it comes from a press that is allowed to sour or mold it will not only have an inferior flavor, but it will be difficult to sterilize.

The fresh juices should be placed in a glazed crock or an enameled vessel and allowed to stand for twelve hours to settle. Then skim or syphon off, or dip out the juice above the sediment.

When using preserving jars, fill to the brim with solid juice, and part seal the jars. Stand these on a flat bottom in a wash boiler, and cover with cold water. Raise the temperature slowly to 170 degrees, F., and hold at that temperature ten minutes for pints and fifteen minutes for quarts. Then remove jars, seal tight, and

Alberta Government

To Buy Cattle

Between 7,000 and 8,000 head of surplus cattle will be bought by the provincial government from farmers in the drought areas, taken to central points, and there disposed of. A price of one cent a pound will be paid, and the business will be handled through the department of agriculture.

This decision of policy, announced by Hon. F. S. Grisdale, means that Alberta will not be coming under the scheme recently arranged and announced by Hon. Robt. Weir, federal minister of agriculture which contemplated the processing of the cattle into export beef and lard.

Mr. Grisdale says that the details of the new provincial plan are not yet complete but are now being worked out and will be made public shortly. The buying and selling will be done with the co-operation of the Dominion government in order to freight rates on cattle.

for leaks

When using bottles or jug, protect the juice to about 110 degrees F. Fill hot to two inches from the top of the bottles, and seal immediately. Use corks and caps to seal gallon jugs. Sterilize by placing in water at approximately the same temperature as the bottles, then raise the temperature slowly to 100 degrees F. Hold at the temperature ten minutes for pints, fifteen minutes for quarts and thirty minutes for gallons. The bottles may be left in the water until cool enough to handle.

Sweet cider preserved in this manner will throw a sediment, but, if decanted carefully, it will not be disturbed.

Tests conducted in the Fruit Products Laboratory at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have shown that Rufus, Ribston, Scott Winter, Baldwin, Mavis, Russet, Nonpareil, and a blend of Ben Davis and Spy are excellent varieties for making sweet cider.

St. Mary's Anglican Church

Sunday, Sept. 23rd:
 Empress, 11:00 a.m., Holy Communion.
 Anisles Sobol, 2 p.m., evangelism and sermon.
 Kyre, 4:00 p.m., evensong and sermon.
 Rev. J. S. Parks, Vicar-in-Charge.

Shares of Bank of Canada Are Offered for Subscription

Ottawa, Sept. 11—Shares of the Bank of Canada to the amount of \$5,000,000 are offered for public subscription by the Honorable Edgar M. Rhodes, Minister of Finance. The shares are of \$50.00 each and are offered at par. Not more than 50 shares may be held by any one person, and only persons who are British subjects ordinarily resident in Canada or Canadian corporations controlled in Canada, may own stock. These provisions will ensure a widespread interest in all parts of Canada in the sale of stock of an institution to which Parliament has entrusted wide powers and responsibilities affecting the financial and economic welfare of Canada.

The Bank is authorized to pay cumulative dividends from its profits, after provision for expenses, depreciation, etc., at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, which is considered to be an attractive feature in comparison with ruling interest rates on high-grade securities. Surplus profits are to be applied to the rest fund of the Bank or paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund as provided by the Bank of Canada Act.

The subscription list will open on September 17th and close on or before September 21st. The shares are being offered simultaneously in every part of Canada on the 17th instant and whether or not the list is closed before September 21st, consideration will be given to all applications posted not later than

(cont. on back page)

TIRE PRICES THAT WILL OPEN YOUR EYES



Every tire a guaranteed brand new genuine Goodyear made with Supertwist cords! Why run into danger with old tires when you can get new safe Goodyears for so little? Carefully mounted for you without extra charge.

Remember Goodyear Tires are fully guaranteed. But the safe, trouble-free service you get will far outlast the guarantee period.

Let us inspect your tires and give you a report. Play safe!



STOREY'S GARAGE

'Phone 17

Empress, Alberta

ONE CENT SALE

Remember the Dates—

OCTOBER 17, 18, 19 and 20

EMPRESS DRUG CO., Ltd.

We are agents for leading name brands. Cut Flowers ordered on shortest possible notice.

From Wagon to Sea-Board—
 ~~~ Fair and Efficient dealing ~~~  
 is the A.P. Standard of Service

The ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN COMPANY Ltd.  
 LICENSED AND BONDED WITH THE BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS

## BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL \$5,000,000

Divided into 100,000 Shares of \$50.00 Each

The Minister of Finance, pursuant to the provisions of the Bank of Canada Act, offers for public subscription:

100,000 Shares of the Capital Stock of the  
 BANK OF CANADA

Issue Price: \$50.00 a Share

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

On Application - \$12.50 a Share

On Jan. 2, 1935 - \$37.50 a Share

The Bank of Canada has been incorporated by the Parliament of Canada and given wide powers to operate as a central bank of issue and rediscout for Canada. The Bank is authorized to pay cumulative dividends from its profits, after provision for expenses, depreciation, etc., at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly. Surplus profits are to be applied to the rest fund of the Bank or paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund as provided by the Bank of Canada Act.

Not more than 50 shares may be held by or for the benefit of any one person. Shareholders must be British subjects ordinarily resident in Canada or corporations organized in Canada.

Subscriptions should be mailed to the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, in envelopes marked "Bank of Canada Shares."

Payment must be made by a certified cheque on a chartered bank or by a bank draft or post office or express company money order, payable to the Receiver General of Canada.

As soon as possible after subscriptions have been received, allotments will be made and notice of the allotment will be mailed to the post office address furnished by the subscriber.

Further particulars will be found in the official prospectus and application form which may be obtained at the Department of Finance, the offices of the Assistant Receiver General, post offices, any branch of any chartered bank, and other financial institutions.

The Subscription List will open on September 17, 1934, and close on or before September 21, 1934, with or without notice, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 17, 1934.

## OGDEN'S Cigs well that Smokes Well

GOOD MORNING,  
MR. JONESOKAY, I'LL CALL  
ON MY WAY BACK  
HOW ABOUT A PIPE  
OF REAL TOBACCODON'T WASTE  
YOUR TIME  
WELL, I'LL  
CALL ON MY  
WAY BACK  
HOW ABOUT A PIPE  
OF REAL TOBACCOWAIT, JUST A  
MINUTE, I'VE GOT  
TO TALK TO YOU  
ABOUT SOMETHINGI'M ALWAYS GLAD TO HAVE  
YOU CALL, BUT I'VE GOT  
TO GO NOW. I'LL CALL  
ON MY WAY BACK

By LOU SKUCE

OGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUGOGDEN'S  
CUT PLUG

## Decline in Cheese Exports

Canada Is Losing Market Of United Kingdom

What has happened to Canada's exports of cheese to the market of the United Kingdom is clearly indicated in a statement of the Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa that during the first six months of the present year our shipments of cheese to that market actually fell to fifth place with only 20,842 cwt. being forwarded across the Atlantic. In contrast with this, New Zealand remained in first place in the British market with 1,318,700 cwt. being second with 67,050, the Netherlands third with 61,069 and Italy fourth with 50,028. Two years ago, at the corresponding period, Canada was in third place, coming behind New Zealand and Holland, and prior to the war Canada's supply of cheese to Great Britain was more than double that of New Zealand.

A further statement of the Bureau reports that during the year 1933 Canada's production of factory cheese experienced a further drop, totalling 111,044,628 pounds, or eight per cent. The total value of the cheese made was \$11,113,918, a decrease of two per cent, the average factory price per pound having advanced from 9.44 cents in 1932 to 10.01 cents in 1933. On the other hand, the value of the cheese exported in the Dominion rose to 218,532,307 pounds, an increase over the preceding year of two per cent.

It is evident that Canada is continuing to lose her grip upon the British cheese market, where once she was supreme, and it things continue at the present rate it will be only a matter of time before she has been swept off that market by the force of New Zealand's competition.—Herrickville Recorder and Times.

## Discover New Rays

Eight Death-Dealing Rays Discovered By Woman Scientist

Eight death-dealing rays of ultra-violet light have been discovered by Dr. Florence E. Meier, young woman scientist of the Smithsonian Institution.

Her work completed by Miss Meier, hailed as a valuable addition to the important study of animal reactions to various rays, revealed that the rays as black sheep of the normally beneficial violet ray group, which are known to cure rickets.

Human animals, she found, by the newly discovered rays, but they are certain to green algae, the one-celled plants that grow in lakes and rivers.

## Or Even A House

"Automobiles will leave their vehicles unhooked with keys at hand and then complain to the police when someone borrows or steals them," said Dr. Thoron, Times-Journal. Well, why should it be necessary to lock a car, and not a horse and buggy? asks the Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

A new machine determines scientific work about a razor blade. It how sharp it is dulled by use in shaving, and how successfully it can be resharpened.

## ARE YOU ON A Diet?

Then, more over, Nature needs the assistance, about twice each week, of a Purifying, Energizing, Refreshing glass of

## ANDREWS LIVER SALT

in TINS—35c and 60c  
or, LARGE BOTTLE, 75c

For BETTER COOKING and LESS WORK—Use CANADIAN

Cookery Parchment Cook, bake, roast and vegetables in Parchment. You will be delighted with their new flavor—At no extra charge. At dealers or write—

Appleford, PAPER PRODUCTS  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

W. N. U. 2092

## Soviet Claims Scouted

Claims from Moscow that Russia had unsurpassed second place among the world's gold producing countries, superseding Canada, has been received with almost universal scepticism. Apparently, the statement has been interpreted as just another of those efforts in propaganda with which Soviet authorities keep their nationals to further sacrifices, but which singularly fail to impress the outside world.

During progress of the first five year plan, Moscow deluged the world with claims of amazing achievement, which, now that the ardors of the period have subsided, are being assessed at their true value. There is no denying the great advances made in certain industries, particularly the so-called heavy industries, under the program initiated by Lenin and carried into effect by Stalin. In some instances these have been spectacular, but (and this is the rub) seldom have they been quite as significant or outstanding as the claims made concerning them.

Several of the leading magazines and newspapers of Britain and America are devoting considerable space to reviewing the Soviet industrial and agricultural achievement. There have been equitable, unprejudiced and probably based upon the true facts, for truth and not antagonistic propaganda is what the public seeks these days. The claims made on behalf of socialist endeavor by proponents of Socialism of the Russian variety, apparently do not stand the test of statistical investigation. Alan Monckhouse, one of the British engineers sacrificed for propaganda purposes in the notorious sabotage trials of a year or so ago, in a book of his experiences in Russia is surprisingly sympathetic to the Soviet planning scheme in the light of the circumstances preceding his deportation. Paying some attention to the statistical record of industrial achievement, he shows that the Soviet government's own figures in specialized lines such as house building do not compare favorably with similar achievements in capitalist and in disavantaged England, recorded at the same time. He cites several particulars in which Soviet authorities claimed to have out-distanced their degenerate and collapsing capitalist contemporaries, which are not substantiated by the facts.

Apparently, the same is true of the gold production, backed by Russia threats that, having overtaken Canada they will shortly overtake and pass South Africa in production of the precious metal. In reply to this, Canadian mining authorities maintain that, while undoubtedly Russia has been creeping up in production, it has not yet supplanted Canada as ranking second in production of newly mined gold. Much of the Russian gold, it is claimed, was withdrawn from hoarding and, therefore, it is old gold reclaimed. South Africans scoff at what they term a bombastic claim, and have no fear of losing premier place among the world's gold producers. This contention is backed by Dr. P. S. Naxosoff, formerly a famous Russian geologist and now a fugitive from the Bolsheviks. His statement, based on actual knowledge of the various Russian goldfields and not upon political bias, to the effect that, nowhere in Russia do gold-mines bodies occur with the regularity and in the volume seen on the Rand in South Africa. If Russian gold fields ever reach the stage of providing competition for South Africa it will be at tremendous cost of time and labor of transportation, he concludes.

## Salvaging Gold From Chimney

U. S. Assay Office Reclaims It From

Since the U. S. government devaluated the dollar, almost doubling the dollar value of every scrap of gold, the Assay office in New York has been using every conceivable precaution in its melting room to conserve the metal. The Assay Office is housed in a relatively new building, and severe, at the corner of Old Slip and South Street. One of its important installations is called a fume precipitator—in reality, a series of metal sleeves, each plumed by a chain. Alternating currents run through the chains and the sleeves, and, as smoke passes up the chimney, the soot particles, containing minute quantities of gold, are dashed from the air by this electric barrier, and fall to the bottom of the flue. This precious residue is collected once or twice a year by the vacuum and goes into the basin of the chimney and shovels it out. The Assay Office realizes \$10,000 to \$15,000 on the sale of gold reclaimed from chimneys and shovels the dust on the walls is collected for gold.

## Easy To Remember

The debate over "I" and "me" goes on unendingly, but there is one thing that we ought to stop. It is the phrase, "between you and me." The correct form of the phrase is "between you and I." The correct form of the phrase, is "between you and me."

## Change of Climate, Diet, Water Often the Cause of Diarrhoea

If you are suddenly attacked with Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Summer Complaint or any Looseness of the Bowels, do not waste valuable time, but get a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and see how quickly it relieves you.

This bowel complaint remedy has been on the market for nearly 38 years. Proof enough that you are not experimenting with some new and untried medicine.

Do not accept a substitute. Get "Dr. Fowler's" when you ask for it, and be on the safe side. Put up only by The T. Millburn Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Fowler's  
Extract of  
Wild Strawberry

## Was In Two Rebellions

Alberta Veteran Carried Despatches For General Stranges

In Alberta 50 years ago, when highways were just fading from the western frontier with the coming of the first Northwest Mounted Police, and when Indians were still on the warpath often, Charles F. Stewart drove the mail stage. Now 69 and retired, he lives at Edmonton. A native of the prairies, he saw two rebellions at first hand. Son of the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Co., he was a lad of eight and lived a few miles below Fort Garry (later Winnipeg). In the troublous days of the first Red River rebellion, he can recall seeing the soldiers coming up the Red River. As a youth of 20, when the mails were stopped by the Saskatchewan rebellion of 1885, he went on the courier line, carrying despatches for General Stranges. He made several trips on horseback between Saddle Lake and Fort Pitt.

His predecessor on the mail job, The Hon. Campbell, on the driver's seat when the Calgary coach was held up and the mails robbed by highwaymen in the only case of its kind in this part of the country. It was no picturesque coach that was in use in 1881, but a lumber wagon with an open end, a driver's cage, freight and a closed cabin on the rear that accommodated six passengers. An average of 40 miles of trail was covered each day by the plodding team and numerous creeks and streams were forded on route.

## Proposed Tax On Noise

Idea Of British Minister Of Transport

A tax on noise is proposed to save the nerves of the people of the United Kingdom. It is thought that taxation would succeed where all other measures have failed in the matter of unnecessary noise, and the suggestion of a tax was made in a letter from Leafe Horro-Belsham, minister of transport, which was read at a conference of the Anti-Noise League at Oxford. "A tax on heavy motor vehicles," said the road since January, 1932, have been fitted with pneumatic tires," he wrote, "and the scales of taxation have been so framed as to give strong incentive to people to substitute pneumatic tires on existing vehicles." Only one type of motor vehicle which caused so much unnecessary noise in the past is rapidly disappearing.

"Regulations also forbid the use of motor vehicles and trailers which have caused excessive noise, and the sounding of horns on stationary vehicles."

"The road traffic bill proposes further to prohibit the use of the horn in prescribed hours and zones of silence," Mr. Horro-Belsham stated that in order to gain exact knowledge of what really causes noise the ministry has invoked the best scientific assistance. He expressed the hope the motor manufacturing industry would be prepared to make a contribution in a determined effort to find a remedy for present unnecessary and harmful noises.

## Rebuilding Viking Boat

Oak Timbers Intact After Being Submerged Thousand Years

A Viking boat has been "reconditioned" at Danzig, after one thousand years. Workmen began to dig a ditch at Olaf found the remains of the boat only five feet below the surface of the water. The sturdy oak planks of which the boat was originally built had defied the ravages of time so successfully that it has been possible to reconstruct the vessel in its entirety. The boat is thirty feet long, with places for eight rowers. Iron nails have been used in the making, as well as wooden pegs. Parts of the gunwale, with the original rowlocks, have survived. The boat was packed with the remains of the crew, with which the seams were packed to make them water-tight is still in place.

Wine must come from a limited area of France to be legally called champagne.

## Talk About Economy

Two Towns In Bulgaria Have Every-thing Else Buten

There is a legend current in the picturesque little Balkan town of Panagurishke that when God once was bestowing his gifts, he allotted close-fistedness to the inhabitants of two towns—Gabrovo and Panagurishke, stressing it most generously on the latter because of its weird and unpronounceable name.

On that account the parsimoniousness of the latter has become proverbial. And they are dire rivals in that respect to this day.

In both localities men do not shave their beards, being too expensive a matter, but since them by various devices which makes the beard stay smooth. In both towns men make use of but one spoon or fork, passing either of them around when taking their meals which they argue saves extra labor, and what is more important, food lasts longer, as each member of the household thus must avoid another turn for a mouthful.

The aged people say that this method of eating prevents one from overeating, saves him from indigestion and many other stomach ailments, due, they assert, to the use of too many spoons, forks, knives, and so many dishes.

## Million Miles Her Objective

Elderly Woman Traveller Expects To Make Her Last Journey

An interesting old lady who can probably lay good claim to the title of the world's champion traveller is Mrs. M. J. Munson of East Rockaway, Long Island, who has sailed from Montreal to take the Saguenay direct to her last of places visited. Mrs. Munson has travelled close to 700,000 miles and at 72, hopes to bring her total to 1,000,000.

Her travels have included 52 trips across the Atlantic and 10 across the Pacific. Mrs. Munson has never encountered a severe storm nor an accident, she has tried almost every known method of transportation, including canals, elephants and richesses, but has never yet been hurt. "Late," she said, and that was an invitation from Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to go with him.

Mrs. Munson's trips are seldom planned in advance. She stays at home until the urge to travel comes, then she packs her trunks and is off. "I can get ready to go around the world in 24 hours," she said.

Mrs. Munson was somewhat at a loss to explain her wanderlust, as her ten brothers and sisters are all "stay-at-home bodies," but thought she might have inherited it from Captain John Munson, an ancestor who in 1642 led a pilgrimage of Munsons to Massachusetts.

## Looked The Part

He was a golfer who always played in the club clothes. One day he set out for the course, his shirt blew over his shoulder.

Walking down a street he saw a man leaning over his garden gate, eyeing his approach angrily.

"You're very late," he said, sharply, "and you're in the wrong level."

"Late," echoed the astonished golfer.

"Yes, late! You promised to sweep my chimneys at eight, and it's past nine o'clock now."

Five Generations of Canadians have enjoyed its soothing lather.

Baby's Soap

Individuals

10¢

## Dominion Government's New Debt Legislation Comes Into Effect

Ottawa.—Insolvent farmers in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will now be in a position to take advantage of the Dominion government's new legislation under which they will be privileged to compose their debts along the lines of ordinary assignment procedure without the stigma of bankruptcy itself and without lessening their means of obtaining a livelihood.

Proclamation of the act will compel the three prairie provinces has become effective and it is anticipated that the measure will be particularly effective in Ontario and Quebec for October 1.

Official receivers which the act requires to be set up in each judicial district in the provinces concerned have been appointed for Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the Alberta list will be announced soon. Hon. E. N. Rhodes, minister of finance, has jurisdiction over operations of the act.

The official receivers for Saskatchewan have been selected as follows: George T. Killian, Poon Lake; George McIntosh, Vonda; A. H. Coleman, Kindersley; George Braden, Rosetham; Nathaniel Given, Delisle; W. O. Fraser, Oxbow; Peter Curran, Aroska; Andrew M. Prevost, Flintry; W. W. Smith, Swift Current; Norman R. McDonald, Veyburn; H. A. Munna, Moose Jaw; G. C. Neff, Grandin; John M. McLennan, Oxbow; J. E. McLarty, Denham; H. M. Buxton, Tisdale; J. P. Fawcett, Tisdale; W. R. Kinard, Regina; B. Steele, Melville, and E. L. Elliott, Assiniboia.

Procedure under the Farm Debt Adjustment Act will be by presentation of a form of composition by the official receiver when a debtor applies for relief, and an attempt by that official to secure acceptance of the plan by the creditors. Failure to secure such agreement will be followed by presentation of the official receiver's plan to the court for approval. The plan will be binding upon both parties. Settlement over a long term will be based on the farmer's assets and his potential ability to pay.

### Project Not Justified

**This Is Opinion Of Mining Engineer**

Regarding Northern Railway.  
North Bay, Ont.—Arthur A. Cole, mining engineer of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, told Commissioner Armand Bouché that he did not believe mineral deposits along the railway were of sufficient value to justify construction of the road from Cochrane to Moosonee on James Bay.

Mr. Cole was testifying before Mr. Bouché's inquiry into the construction of the railway. He said construction of 186 miles of railway between the two points had cost \$12,138,649 and that the railway would be the chief business possibilities of the Moosonee area.

Annual operating deficit was \$947,800.

### Must Have Data

Edmonton.—Data will have to be obtained from other provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba before there can be a final announcement concerning the movement of settlers northward from drought areas, states acting Premier Hoadley. The minister said that full information concerning the Alberta problem had been submitted to the Ottawa authorities.

## Rust-Resistant Wheat Development Expected To Be Boon For Farmers

Toronto.—F. C. Nünick, director of publicity for the Dominion agriculture department, intimated discovery of a rust-resistant wheat was not far off and he added information on the matter would be released soon.

As soon as it has been proven beyond all doubt the variety of wheat would resist rust, the information would be made known, he declared. "We have been working on it for a number of years," he said, "but we expect to be able to give it to the farmers soon."

He declared the department re-

### Grierson Lands At Ottawa

**British Flyer Negotiates Air Ship Over Northern Route**

Ottawa.—Greatly fatigued but gratified at reaching his goal, John Grierson, the intrepid airman who set out from Rochester, England, July 20, to conduct a survey flight to Canada via the northern route, reached Ottawa safely. The last stage, from James Bay to Ottawa, was accomplished in 5 1/2 hours.

The bright-eyed gypsy moth of the tall and slender flyer was sighted west of the Ottawa air station at 1:20 p.m. C.S.T. following for a brief space the course of the Ottawa river.

Grierson, who had been in the air for 24 hours, landed at the three-point landing on the surface of the river, directly opposite the Royal Canadian Air Force camp.

First to greet him were Wing Commander A. E. Godfrey, D.F.C., and Wing Commander G. O. Johnson, of the R.A.F. headquarters staff.

Since leaving Kootenay, on the eastern shore of Hudson Bay, the flyer had been practically out of touch with Canadian wireless stations.

Throughout the whole of the flight stage the flyer had to use his compass. Prior to that, however, fog over Hudson bay forced him to hug the coastline closely.

Mr. Grierson declared his flight had been undertaken entirely on his own. "Through the whole of the flight," he said, "I was to make a survey of a possible airmail route from the United Kingdom to Canada."

### May Become Permanent

**Ontario Government Likely To Abandon Farm Loans Policy**

Toronto.—The Mail and Empire says early abandonment of Ontario's farm loans policy is rumored at Queen's Park.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Ontario minister of agriculture, is reported to be fearful of collecting anything over the \$500,000 which the province has now out with the farmers and for that reason is said, on confidential basis, to have ordered the suspension which now, to all appearances, may become permanent.

If the present policy is abandoned, the paper says, it is likely the entire staff of the agricultural development board, including W. Bert Roadhouse, chairman, will be dispersed with only a bare skeleton of the organization retained.

### Threaten Trade War

**Answer To Australia's Tariff On English Cotton Goods**

London.—Rumblings of a trade war between Australia and Britain have been heard in parts of England. Bolton growers pledged themselves not to sell or ship Australian goods. London shipping authorities commented bitterly on the shipment of Australian grain to Europe in non-British bottoms.

At Bolton, Lancashire, one of the principal sources of English cotton manufacture, growers initiated a boycott against Australian products. This was their answer to Australia's tariff on English cotton goods and stipulated to last just as long as the tariff was in force.

Two hundred retailers in Bolton and the surrounding region, in addition to the Bolton special committee's principals, pledged their word.

Such a type of wheat would mean millions of dollars to the western farmer whose crops have suffered from rust.

Mr. Nünick said the department also was working on a type of wheat that would combat stem-fly attacks. With a solid stemmed wheat, he added, the severely would be unable to bore into it.

### Drouth Problem

**President Beatty of C.P.R. Opposed To Moving Settlers From South**

Moore, Jan.—The problem of the drought areas in southern Saskatchewan cannot be solved by moving the people to other parts of the province. This would be unfair to the people involved, unfair to the drought area and a great mistake for the province," said E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in an interview here.

The solution of the problem lies rather in the governments standing by the farmers with required assistance to bring them through the emergency, coupled with soil conservation on lands adapted to grain growing, and the development of growing land for grazing purposes, and a policy of water development and conservation for use on the farms," Mr. Beatty said.

By water conservation and development, Mr. Beatty explained, he did not mean large schemes for irrigation works, which existing in the country had shown to be too expensive for the returns possible, but rather the development of adequate water supplies for farm use, including stock growing.

### New Mining Company Has Been Incorporated

**Capitalized At Ten Million And Will Promote Gold Production**

Toronto.—Canadian Gold and Metals Mining Company, Limited, with authorized capital of \$10,000,000, has been incorporated and will launch into the mining field shortly to promote gold production and to provide a medium for investment in private securities.

Fifty per cent, or \$5,000,000, of the company's capital is to be invested in dividend paying mining stocks listed on a recognized exchange, or government bonds. Twenty per cent is to be invested in gold mines, the stocks listed on an exchange but not necessarily dividend paying, and the remaining 30 per cent is for speculative purposes.

Among the directors are Sir Henry Drayton, K.C.; Hon. W. D. Ross, J. W. Hobbs, E. W. Beatty, K.C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and David Sloan, of Vancouver.

### Prairie Wheat Crop

**Yield Is Estimated At 265,000,000 Bushels For Three Provinces**

Winnipeg.—A prairie wheat crop of 265,000,000 bushels, 14,000,000 bushels higher than last year, was forecast in the weekly crop survey issued by the Weekly Market News on wire reports gathered by the Sanford Evans' statistical service.

The estimate was the first this year based on extensive reports from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Manitoba production was estimated at 25,000,000 bushels; Saskatchewan, 115,000,000 bushels; and Alberta, 115,000,000 bushels.

Eighty-four per cent of the wheat crop has been cut and 30 per cent threshed, the report said.

### Free Trip For Student

Toronto.—A free trip to Australia will be given to the college or high school student in Canada writing the best essay on Australia. This step is being taken to stimulate interest in travel and the announcement with the Australian exhibit said \$50 also would be given for the best essay on the same subject in each province.

### HON. ARTHUR W. ROEBUCK



Attorney-General for Ontario, who is studying ways and means of tying up the assets of relatives and friends of any kidnapped person in order to prevent payment of ransom, as an outcome of the kidnapping of John S. Labatt of London.

### Assistance For B.C.

**Ottawa To Advance Funds For Relief Purposes**

Victoria.—The Dominion government will assist British Columbia in the financing of direct relief to March 31, 1933, which will amount to approximately \$2,800,000 in addition to the \$1,200,000 grant from the federal government, John Hart, minister of finance, announced.

Mr. Hart returned here from Ottawa, where he spent several weeks negotiating for financial aid for the province.

Mr. Hart completed arrangements for a loan from the Dominion of \$600,000 to meet a maturing obligation in 1937 and also for an advance of \$37,000 on account of the deficit in the accounts of the last fiscal year.

He also negotiated a loan to the province of \$1,000,000 for advances to municipalities unable to carry their share of direct relief.

Mr. Hart stated the Dominion has agreed that, on all the province's indebtedness to the Dominion, the interest rate will be 4 1/2 per cent, instead of 5 per cent, in line with a general fall in interest rates.

The minister said Prime Minister R. B. Bennett had agreed to loan the province \$1,000,000 for a public works program as the result of representations made by Premier T. D. Pattullo for a loan of \$500,000.

### A Woman President

**Predicts A Woman Will Head U.S. Government Within A Generation**

Chicago.—A woman president of the United States within a generation was predicted by Miss Lillian D. Root, secretary of the National Association of Women Lawyers.

"I expect that within my own lifetime some brilliant woman will make her way from the ballot box to the presidency," she told the association's annual convention.

"One of our country's presidents have gone forth from women. What is to prevent woman herself from going forth to occupy this exalted post?"

### Noted Explorer Dead

Sydney, Australia.—Sir Edgeworth David, noted explorer who led an expedition to the south magnetic pole in 1909 and also took part in Sir Ernest Shackleton's early-century Antarctic explorations, died at his home, N.S.W., home.

### SCENE OF \$127,000 HOLD-UP



In the foreground is seen the push-cart which concealed the machine used by the Brooklyn bandits who made the biggest cash haul in North America. The large car is the armored automobile held up by the gangsters. The police are shown questioning witnesses.

## Permanent Seat On League Of Nations Is Offered To Russia

### West Makes Clean Sweep

**Creameries Capture Butter Awards At Canadian National Exhibition**

Toronto.—Western Canadian creameries made a clean sweep in the butter awards at the Canadian National Exhibition. St. Boniface Creamery of St. Boniface, Man., won the silver cup for the highest scoring creamery butter exhibited, being awarded 97.5 points for their entry in the section for a 56-pound box of salted butter. They also won the creamery, salted, 56-pound box with 97.5 points.

Swift Canadian Company, Ltd., of Neepawa, Man., was adjudged winners for a 14-pound box of salted creamery butter and 16-pound box of unsalted creamery butter with 97.3 points in each. Premier award in the class for salted creamery butter, 20 pounds in one-pound prisms, went to the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Winnipeg, with 97.3.

Other results with figures awarded for favor followed by total score and place in group:

Creamery, unsalted, box 14 lbs.: Second prize group—Saskatoon Dairy Pool, Saskatoon, 41.8 (first place); Sask. Coop. Creameries, Saskatoon, 41.8, 56.7 (fifth place).

Creamery, salted, 14-lb. box: First prize group—Sask. Coop. Creameries, Saskatoon, 42.0, 96.9 (eighth place).

Third prize group—Saskatoon Dairy Pool, Saskatoon, 41.0, 85.7 (sixth place).

### Four Five Men Drowned

**Thrown Into Columbia River When Cable On Crag Breaks**

Revelstoke, B.C.—Hope has been given that there were any survivors among the five men who were thrown into the Columbia river when the cable of a cage in which they were crossing the stream broke.

One man of six in the cable cage, Roy Palmer of Winnipeg, reached shore and two others were seen struggling 400 yards down the rushing eddies, but apparently they did not reach safety.

The men were employed in the relief camp at 10-mile on the Big Bend highway and were amusing themselves on their off-work Sunday in taking an exciting ride across the river.

### May Abrogate Treaty

**Japan Will Not Adhere To Washington Treaty Unless New Plan**

Tokyo.—Japan will abrogate the Washington naval treaty of 1922 unless other signatory powers "give evidence of favorable consideration to a new scheme for limitation of armaments which Japan will propose," a foreign office spokesman announced.

The spokesman indicated the proposal would be made during London discussions preliminary to the 1935 naval conference and that the attitude of the powers during and after this conference would be closely watched.

## Officials From Ottawa To Investigate Drouth Conditions In West

Ottawa.—A party of four permanent government officials, two from the department of finance and two from agriculture, will confer with the government of Saskatchewan on ways and means to meet the problem of drought and farm relief.

Cabinet council wrestled with the Saskatchewan situation during two sessions while no official statement was forthcoming it was learned the government had decided to place experienced men in that province for a period during which they will work with local government officials in an effort to ascertain in what manner assistance may be extended.

So far as could be learned no decision has yet been reached with respect to schemes involving the wholesale migration of farm communities to more northerly districts, and moves to bind and rejuvenate the soil by sowing a binding grass, and by forestation.

Even were it possible to find suf-

London.—The road to League of Nations membership now stretches straight and smooth before Soviet Russia.

Three powerful European nations—Great Britain, France and Italy—joined diplomatic hands to remove obstacles to the great Communist nation's admission, and an authoritative British source was prepared to describe Russia's entry as almost assured.

A permanent seat on the league council also was promised the Soviet, this source said.

Great Britain, France and Italy now hold the only permanent council seats and their united support of the Russian cause was regarded as certain success. That Russia demands a permanent place on the council as the price of her entry was confirmed in diplomatic circles.

"The British, French and Italian governments," a foreign office spokesman said, "are making inquiries through their representatives in various capitals with regard to the attitude of the governments to which they are accredited toward the entry of the Soviet Union in the League of Nations."

Had not those inquiries met with universal affirmatives, high British sources agreed, the statement would not have been issued.

A French source expected to be issued to Russia soon after the league assembly meets Sept. 10 at Geneva. Acceptance, it is understood, is assured.

### France Is Worried

**U.S. Move Has Made Economic Position More Awful**

Paris.—France's fear of a "20-cent dollar" grew following the speech of Henry Morgenthau, American secretary of the treasury, who had nervously interpreted her as forecasting further inflation.

The dollar weakened here, but a major part of the gloom was caused by belief that the pound was likely to follow, thus fanning an already rampant inflation in France.

As the gap between world prices and high gold prices is widened, both supporters and opponents of a cheaper franc agree that French financial and economic problems have been made more acute.

London.—Financial London discussed with interest the Washington speech of United States secretary of the treasury, Henry Morgenthau, and said that no signs of inflation in details of the address called for. Financial writers stressed the point that if gold profits are not inflated to write off indebtedness that is the "reverse" of inflation.

### May License Wheat Exports

Paris.—Export licenses and small grants were proposed by Henri Queux, minister of agriculture, as means of disposing of France's wheat stocks, at a meeting of the radical Socialist group of the chamber of deputies. The meeting called for granting of wide credit facilities to agriculture groups.

Three prairie governments will seek the cooperation of the federal government to find an outlet for 125,000 surplus cattle from the three prairie provinces.

Of this number approximately 75,000 are in Saskatchewan, 20,000 in Manitoba and 30,000 in Alberta.



# Millions Of Acres Of Finest Wheat Lands In West To Come Under Reclamation Plan

Reclamation of millions of acres of the finest wheat lands in the west, desolated by successive years of drought, is the immediate object of four governments in Canada, the federal, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Plans have been laid already to relieve distress in the dried-out areas of the prairies, feed the impoverished people, provide seed for next year's crops and look after millions of half-starved cattle and horses. But there is another object in mind—how to reclaim for the land its binding and freshness due to years of drought.

For months the Dominion department of agriculture has been experimenting with grasses gathered from all parts of the world to determine the best to act as a binder to the wind-sodded soil of the prairies. Agricultural experts believe many parts of the West never will regain their paramount place as wheat producers until the soil has been reborn and rejuvenated. Eventually it may lead to reforestation and irrigation on a wide scale.

Some idea of the vastness of the problem may be gained from the following figures: In Manitoba, 1,000,000 acres in 13 municipalities affected by the drought. Sixty per cent. of the cultivated acreage of Saskatchewan has been dried out and 40 per cent. will not produce a marketable crop this year. In dry Alberta, 1,000,000 acres, a decrease from last year. Some sections of the prairie have had five crop failures in a row. Agreements were signed last week between the Canadian railways, the federal government and the prairie provinces providing reduced rates on livestock feed moved to the dry sections and cattle and horses shipped to northern ranges. It will be impossible to transport all the half-starved stock from the dried-out areas and some are not worth the cost of feeding. It is expected that wholesale slaughter of cattle to be processed into hog feed.

A trickle of migration has started from the dry sections but this is not regarded as practical on any large scale. In Saskatchewan, for instance, 40,000 families, probably 200,000 people, have farms in the drought sections. About 100 families have deserted their farms in the south and selected new land in the north, but this movement is limited to the available acreage of unbroken land of good quality. In addition, the farmers are the world's best optimists and, like everybody else, dislike leaving their settled farms.

It is impossible to say how much the Dominion will spend this year in drought relief. It has been placed between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 in addition to regular relief for the people. It will be impossible to give an estimate until a decision is made on the campaign to reclaim the land and this is not expected for some time.

The Dominion already has taken steps to tempt speculators in grain, due to the needs of the west and the small Canadian crop. It has passed regulations forbidding the export of hay without license. This will conserve the Canadian supply in view of crop failures in the United States and Washington's removal of the \$5 a ton tariff.

## A Remarkable Test

Wireless Telephone Talk Heard Distinctly Over Extremely Long Distance

Wireless telephone link has been established between London, London and recently a telephone conversation between the Collector of Harachi and a London Post Office official was heard distinctly when the first test was made of the proposed wireless telephone service between the two cities. The test was successful because the voice traversed 2,000 miles of land line, via Lahore, Agra, and Surat, before being sent out from the Kikree wireless station.

## The Latest Umbrella

Umbrellas for shoppers have just appeared in London. The top of the handle contains a dainty pencil. The entire handle may be turned and lifted to expose a surface on which shopping and other notes may be made and easily deleted.

There's always the bright side. You can't poke the same finger into an electric fan twice.

Gold, mixed with molten glass, produces the finest of all United glasses, a rich, royal ruby.

W. N. O. 2022

## Room For Improvement

More Readable Type For Printing Bibles Is Suggested

Church officials in convention at New Plymouth in New Zealand considered the manner in which the Bible is arranged and printed, and their decision was that changes should be made. There were suggestions of brighter covers, a better arrangement of the reading matter and perhaps the use of some illustrations.

Such things may be all right, but we were taken with the suggestion that there be more readable type used in printing the Bible. The New Zealand folk were certain that the Book was too hard for people to read because it was in nearly all cases printed in such small type. That protest should be sustained, says the Stratford Beacon-Herald. The idea of the small print may be to keep the book within reasonable size, thus making it easy to carry. But what is the use in making it easy to carry and at the same time making it hard to read? The average Bible is not nearly as easy to read as newspapers and the reason is that newspapers pay a great deal of attention to securing the most readable type faces. We hope the church folk in New Zealand do something about it.



By Ruth Rogers

Cotton, tobacco, wheat and corn-benefit payments had total \$779,402,000, officials estimate. Of this sum \$282,882,519.21 had been paid up to August 25. On the latter payments, cotton farmers have received the lion's share, \$152,510,793. Wheat farmers netted \$67,581,891; corn-hog farmers, \$163,588, and tobacco growers, \$15,773,785.

In addition to the \$779,402,000 now being paid to farmers for controlling production, cattle raisers will net about \$120,000,000 and sheepmen approximately \$7,500,000 by selling drought-stricken animals to the government. This raises the total for farm adjustments close to \$1,000,000,000. Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

If the bakers can obtain a better price for their bread, they added, they will demand the higher quality flour from Canada. They declared the percentage of Canadian wheat in the bread was not as high as it should be at present.

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

## How To Organize A Poultry Pool

Preparing Poultry For Shipment Important Part Of Business

Producers' poultry pools, where farmers assemble, box pack and make ready their own poultry, are growing in popularity and utility in practically every province of the Dominion, and the reason why there is not a poultry pool in every district is because the farmers, however willing, have not had the time to find out exactly how to proceed about the business. Markets pay a premium for poultry of the highest quality when properly graded, box packed and government inspected.

In all this work, the Poultry Services of the Dominion Department of Agriculture play a leading part, assisting the farmers in every way in organizing and carrying out the working arrangement of pools. These services have just issued a pamphlet on why and how to organize a poultry pool, and the pamphlet is all the more welcome to the many farmers interested in that it places the matter in a nutshell. It shows that the assembling and preparing of poultry for shipment is as much the business of producers as the actual growing of the birds, and the overhead expenses of preparing for shipping is largely covered by whether or not they are in the pool. The pamphlet is a large of the work. The steps to be taken to form a pool are clearly set forth.

## Aid U.S. Farmers

Large Sums To Be Paid Out To Help Agriculture In States

More than \$5,000,000 is destined to go into the pockets of United States farmers through the agricultural adjustment administration here. Cotton, tobacco, wheat and corn-benefit payments had total \$779,402,000, officials estimate. Of this sum \$282,882,519.21 had been paid up to August 25.

On the latter payments, cotton farmers have received the lion's share, \$152,510,793. Wheat farmers netted \$67,581,891; corn-hog farmers, \$163,588, and tobacco growers, \$15,773,785.

In addition to the \$779,402,000 now being paid to farmers for controlling production, cattle raisers will net about \$120,000,000 and sheepmen approximately \$7,500,000 by selling drought-stricken animals to the government. This raises the total for farm adjustments close to \$1,000,000,000.

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

## Reindeer In North

Four Year Trek Expected To End This Fall

After a trek of four years across Alaska and the northern corner of the Yukon, nearly 3,000 reindeer which were purchased by the Canadian government in 1929, are now at the west side of the delta of the Mackenzie river in the Northwest Territories, and wait the coming of winter when they will cross the mouth of the Mackenzie on the ice.

Under the direction of experienced reindeer herders the herd began the arduous 1,000-mile journey across the roof of the world from Napaktok in Western Alaska to the Mackenzie river delta in December, 1929. Early in January, 1934, the herd started on the 70-mile dash across the mouth of the Mackenzie from the west to the east side, but once out on the frozen river it was discovered that, owing to the high winds and blizzards which had prevailed during the winter, large stretches of the ice had been blown clear of snow, and the herd cannot travel on glare ice so it was necessary to make frequent and long detours from the route originally planned in order to get footing for the animals. To still further intensify the difficulties, after they had been out for more than 48 hours on the ice a heavy blizzard arose and in the midst of this the herd stampeded back along their trail to the grazing area near Shishik Point where they had spent last summer.

Another attempt to cross the Mackenzie will be made in the autumn of this year when the delta freezes over again and with the selection of another route across the ice, which past experience indicates will be satisfactory. It is believed the herd will be safely delivered to the Department of the Interior, who will place them on the winter grazing range to the east of the delta of the Mackenzie, and the work of building up a new source of supply of food and clothing for future generations of the Dominion's northern natives will begin.

## English Bakers Would Want Canadian Flour

If They Get Better Price For Their Bread

A five-year plan is under way in Great Britain in an effort to add to the consumption of varieties of bread, and in some way obtain price regulation, stated J. H. Merrett, of Cardiff, one of 12 members of the National Association of Master Bakers and Confectioners visiting Canada.

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

Both Mr. Merrett and William Collier of Leigh, past president of the association, said a bread price war had prevailed in Britain for the last two years. In the Manchester and Liverpool district, they said, until four months ago bread sold as low as "a penny a pound delivered to the door."

# Interesting History Of Panama Dates Back To The Time Of The Earliest European Explorers

## Sheep In Western Canada

New Government Map Shows Large Sheep Ranches

A map showing the location of all large sheep ranches in Western Canada has been prepared by the Department of the Interior at the Dominion Department of Agriculture to assist sheep ranchers, farmers, and feeders to make contacts with one another. The map may be obtained from G. S. Herlinger, secretary of the South-western Saskatchewan Wool Growers' Association, Maple Creek, Sask. N. T. McLeod, secretary of the Southern Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, 1211 2nd Ave. Lethbridge, Alta., Miss M. E. Coady, secretary, British Columbia Sheep Breeders' Association, Kamloops, B.C., or the Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The purpose of the map is to improve the contact between ranchers and feeders, wishing to feed on purchased sheep. It is pointed out that there is a considerable movement of such livestock from ranches to feeders, particularly during the fall of the year for feeding purposes. Lambs are often contracted to farmers and breeding ewes are sometimes sent to farmers on a portion of lamb basis. Copies of standard contracts used for such purposes may be obtained upon request from those mentioned above.

In the case of ewes purchased under contract it is the custom for the rancher to deal directly with the farmer. This makes it desirable that the farmer be located within driving distance or a maximum of approximately fifty miles from the rancher with whom he is dealing. The location and address of sheep ranches is given on the map, and those interested in the feeding of lambs or in the purchase of ewes under contract or otherwise may correspond directly with ranchers or with the secretaries of the associations mentioned.

The preparation of this map is one of the results of an economic survey carried on in behalf of the sheep ranchers of Western Canada by the Economics Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with the co-operation of the Dominion Experimental Farms and Livestock Branches.

## Aid For Sheep Breeders

Rambouillet Rams To Be Imported From Montana

In order to improve the type of flocks by the introduction of new blood, southern Alberta sheep breeders will receive Dominion assistance in the purchase of Rambouillet rams in Montana for their local herds, according to N. T. Macleod, secretary of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association. The Southern Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan Sheep Growers' Association will share in the purchase and while the federal assistance will not meet the requirements of the breeders, it will be substantial.

A. A. Macmillan, head of the sheep and swine division of the Ottawa government has been in Montana and has spotted the rams from which it is expected W. S. Benson, head man for the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association, will make the first choice. The Dominion government will pay Mr. Benson's expenses and the freight from Montana to the various destinations in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The rams are expected to total two car-loads.

## A Timely Warning

If there are still people who will invest in unknown stocks on the advice of someone they don't know, the following warning is timely. They should watch them. With the new popularity of gold mine stocks, the telephone racketeers are busy again. It is not the old direct long distance phone call scheme, it has local variations. It is still a trap to sell shares to dupes ready to part with good money in blind faith on the advice of strangers over camouflaged telephone calls. Brandon Star.

## Only One Worthy

Although he has been dead 84 years, Henri de Balzac has just been awarded a literary prize of \$625. The French Society of Men of Letters, in Paris, has decided that no living writer was worthy to receive the award this year. The money will be given to the Balzac House in Paris.

Tennyson took 17 years to write his famous poem, "In Memoriam."

The Republic of Panama, divided by the narrow canal zone strip, is one of the least known of the nations on the Western Hemisphere, and yet possibly every school child knows of the Panama Canal, the great American-built, American-owned waterway connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

Panama the Republic is one of the infants of the New World, both in area and age, yet its history dates back to the time of the earliest European explorers of America.

Columbus cruised in Panamanian bays on his fourth voyage in search of a short cut from Europe to Cathay. Balboa crossed this lean neck of land to discover the Pacific Ocean. He also enjoyed high rank among the leading Spaniards because rich men on the West coast of South America preferred to cross it rather than "double" Cape Horn on their way to Europe.

Panama's real advancement, however, dates from 1903, when the canal changed from a department of Colombia to an independent state.

In 1902 the United States by treaty offered to pay the government of Colombia \$10,000,000 in gold for concessions which would make possible the building of a canal across Panama and give the United States an annuity of \$250,000, beginning nine days after the ratification of this agreement. It further provided that the canal zone should be neutral and under the guarantee of both countries.

The Panamanian senate voted against the acceptance of the treaty, and as a result, on November 4, 1903, Panama declared itself an independent state. The United States troops prevented the land of Colombian forces at Colon and Aspielo, and the new republic was immediately recognized by the United States on November 19, 1903. The treaty with the new republic was concluded a week later.

Under the treaty the Republic of Panama granted to the United States a zone of land one mile wide and extending five miles on either side of the center of the canal, with the proviso that the cities of Panama and Colon should be included within the grant. The compensation granted to Panama for this concession was the same as provided in the former offer to Colombia. The area measures 32,258 square miles, with a population of half a million.

Actual work on the canal was started in 1904, but little progress was made until 1907, when the work was turned over to the engineer corps of the regular army under the direction of General O. W. Goethals, under whose able administration the gigantic work was brought to a successful issue in August, 1914.

Shaped like a crawling caterpillar, the Panama Canal touches Central America on the north and its tail reaching southward to the forested mountains of Colombia, Panama, equal in area to the state of Maine, is known to few people beyond its borders because its fame is overshadowed by the importance to the world of the Panama Canal and the Panama Canal Zone.

Panama City, visited by nearly every passenger who debarks at Colon, from the frequent Mauretania cruises, the largest to call at Colon, is on the Pacific side of the canal. They find Panama City a shopper's paradise. The bay is still a fishermen's paradise. "Panama," in the Indian tongue, means "abundant fish."

When Morgan, the pirate, sailed old Panama City in 1671 more than 175,000 people were there. They carry away the gold, silver and other loot previously looted from the banks of the Atlantic. The old city was founded in 1518 and is the oldest town on the mainland of America. Tourists never fail to visit the old street long called the town of which still stands although the greater part of the church's walls have fallen in. A tree is growing where the centre aisle used to be.

## Well Defined

An English bishop has said that he is not sure what a beauty parlor is. A beauty parlor is a place where a woman is quite content to look her worst for several hours on any day in which she wants to look her best for a few minutes.

No person shall violate an untrue, deceptive, or misleading advertisement in respect to eggs offered for sale or distribution, says the Canadian egg regulations.

## How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 15, McDermaid Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Name .....

Address .....

Town .....

Country .....

Telephone .....

Post Office



## Britain's Motor Car Tax

Average About \$150 And Is Highest In World

There is only one private or commercial motor vehicle in the United Kingdom to every 27 of the population, a long way below the Canadian percentage. The industry, however, is overcoming the handicap of United States mass production, which, devolving during and after the war, gave that country the jump in the home and foreign markets, including Canada. Ten years ago, Great Britain produced 71,360 motor vehicles. Last year the number was 220,775.

More than one million people are employed in the manufacture, maintenance and operation of British cars, and more than one-tenth of the national taxation is derived from motor licenses and gasoline, the figure being about \$37,000,000. Taxes on cars are placed upon the basis of about \$12.50 per horse power, but the average British car is 12½ horsepower, the average car tax is \$150. You know what the car tax is in Canada. To offset the tax, British engineers have developed motors that consume very little gasoline, and most cars run from 40 to 50 miles per gallon. The British license fee is in fact the highest in the world, and so long as it remains anywhere near its present figure, will hamper the industry.

Britain, is fully alive, however, to the importance of the automobile trade, and in spite of the huge amount spent on roads in the Dominion, it almost staggers the imagination to know that last year the nation spent \$400,000,000 on roads and bridges.

And Great Britain is less than one-quarter the area of Ontario—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

## Seven-Foot Wheat

Grown In England From Old Seed Brought From India

Officials of the Indian government dug into a 5,000-year-old Mogul tomb and found a handful of wheat.

They planted only one of it in England.

And behold every seed germinated and sent up a lanky shoot to an average of seven feet.

It is a great discovery.

It is stimulating to the imagination to learn that the farmers of India, 5,000 years ago, could produce wheat in every way superior to the scientific product of 1934.

The new wheat will doubtless add much to modern agricultural knowledge and eventually increase the world's wheat yield.

It is the only thing that could do another 5,000-year-old thing and learn how to sell it, everything would be lovely—Vancouver Sun.

## A Rare Reptile

Lived Many, Many Years Ago, And Had A Very Long Neck

From the dinosaur "valley of death" in Wyoming has been taken the skull of a rare reptile that waddled through the swamps 140,000,000 years ago.

Announcement of the find came from T. Ruben Davidson, president of the American museum of natural history.

The skull is that of barosaurus, a huge and little-known dinosaur of which there is no complete fossil in existence.

Barosaurus was a semi-aquatic reptile, museum officials said. Its chief peculiarity was the extreme elongation of the neck vertebrae.

They look like sections of a stove pipe.

## The Retort Courteous

A lady much above the usual size was trying to enter a street car. A passenger who was waiting to get off, began to laugh at her futile efforts.

"If you were half a man, you would help me on this street car," snapped the fat lady.

The passenger retorted, "Madam, if you were half a lady, you wouldn't need any help."

## It Wouldn't Work

A Toronto minister suggests that editors and preachers should exchange jobs now and again. "What, and have people fall asleep over their newspapers and listen to typographical errors from the pulpit?" says the Border Cities Star.

Schoolmaster—"This makes the fifth time I have punished you this week. What have you to say?" Bob—"I am glad it's Friday, sir."

Archaeologists have found a stone linked to Maudslow tomb in a ruined church at Mount Nebo.

W. N. U. 2062

## FAMOUS BELIEF AT YPRES RISES FROM WAR RUINS



The belief of the Cloth Hall at Ypres, Belgium, familiar spot to thousands of Canadians, when it was then a mass of ruins, has been resurrected, through the King of the Belgians went to Ypres for the opening ceremonies. The main picture shows a general scene in front of the Cloth Hall with the new belief on the left. At the right, inset, the King of the Belgians arrives with the Prime Minister for the ceremonies.

## Might Make A Difference

If Children Knew How Neglect Hurts Their Parents

It happened the other day in the old home town. A man standing on the corner across from the post-office noticed an old resident going in and coming out without any man. He said something about him and it was this:

"There goes old Archie. You know he used to farm about six miles out until his wife died and the children all moved away. Then he took up a little place just on the edge of the town with about an acre of ground, and he lives alone there. There were four boys and three girls in the family, and he did the best he could for them in the way of schooling and they are all doing fairly well. The girls are all married and have good homes, too, but they are all some distance away from here. Archie comes down to the post office every day after the train has come in and he's been doing it every day for a long time. He told me once he was always expecting there would be a letter from some of the children, and he has remarked several times that he guesses they are so busy they haven't time to write. I don't think there is a week goes by that he doesn't get the town paper and mark it here and there with the names of people his children would know, and he stands over there at the counter in the post office and carefully works them up to send away. But he comes and goes day after day always hoping for a letter. Very seldom one comes but when it does Archie is the happiest man in town."

"There is little need to comment on that little picture, Old Archie, as he came to be known in the town to distinguish him from his son, 'Young Archie,' walks rather slow now. He'd go back to his little home where he would be alone. His children probably have families of their own and their own circle of friends and perhaps they would believe it themselves if some. If they had seen old Archie coming to the post office and turning away empty handed, and if they knew that he did this day after day . . . in good weather and rough . . . well, they might see things differently."—Stratford Beacon-Herald

## A Budding Diplomat

"That a certain young man is wise beyond his years was proved when he paused before answering a widow who had asked him to guess her age. 'You must have some idea,' she said."

"I have several ideas," said the young man with a smile. "The only trouble is that I hesitate whether to answer you 10 years younger on account of your looks or 10 years older on account of your intelligence."

## Battleships Of Glass

Contending that battleships could be made invisible from sea and air by the use of glass, an ambitious inventor is trying to interest officials of the United States navy to melt all available glassware including beer bottles, for an immediate start on the construction of such ships.

About 25,000 telephones are connected or disconnected in the U.S. on the average, each working day.

No one could make a fool of you if you weren't suitable material for the job.

## Wary Of Life

Issue Of Legal Right To End Suffering Is Again Revived

Physicians stirred by the plea of an 83-year-old man, are planning to push their demand for the legal right to end hopeless suffering by an over-dose of sleeping powder.

The long discussed moral question 'Has a physician the right to kill?' was revived by the plea of the former magistrate of Grant, in France Joseph Land.

Fifty years ago his vigor was equal to the exploration of the Arctic, and it was he who named Cape Grant in France Joseph Land. Last January he was told by his doctors that his condition was hopeless and that he would soon die.

He at once invited 500 friends to a party which he called his "swan song". Then he took a long cruise some 50 miles up the Amazon and returned to his home in London to die.

In a letter published recently he deplored the fact that physicians will not hasten this end.

"I am more than 83 years old," he wrote. "I am of no use to anyone and a nuisance to many. I would take with joy a double dose of sleeping powder—I who suffer without relief and whose eyes can read no more!"

"And yet, that is an initiative that I could not take by myself, for I am unyieldingly opposed to suicide," he concluded.

## Had A Good Grievance

Electricians Found Too Late That Rush Order Was Unnecessary

Down at the Hotel Pennsylvania one afternoon not long ago, an electrician and his helpers worked all night putting things to right. It was only a few hours before the convention was to start that they went home weary to bed, leaving the miles in shape. They didn't get much till they woke up, and learned what the convention was—The National Association of the Deaf.—New Yorker.

## Had A Good Grievance

Electricians Found Too Late That Rush Order Was Unnecessary

Down at the Hotel Pennsylvania one afternoon not long ago, an electrician and his helpers worked all night putting things to right. It was only a few hours before the convention was to start that they went home weary to bed, leaving the miles in shape. They didn't get much till they woke up, and learned what the convention was—The National Association of the Deaf.—New Yorker.

## Good Word For The Farm

Interesting Work And Usually Ensures Competency For Old Age

It has become the fashion lately to deride farming. Now farming is not all ease and profit. No, farming involves a deal of hard work. But when all is said and done there is no more interesting pursuit than agriculture. No job more than farming well does ensure one a competency at three score years and ten. Under the shining sun there is no more honest thing than the land. Under modern conditions farming is not tiring. Every stroke of labor the farmer does is made in his interest. Like all others, he buys and sells on the open market. More than any other worker he has a privilege of arranging his day's work and taking a holiday at his sweet will. Like all others he must take the bitter with the sweet, but more than other workers he can proceed on the law of averages. —Exeter Times-Advocate.

The average lazy man is too lazy to worry about his laziness.

## FANCFUL FABLES

HEY FELLA! I BETTER WAKE UP! I'VE TIGHTENED THE WESTBOND FREIGHT TO STOP FOR YOU AND YOU'VE GOTTEN TO MISS IT!

HEY FELLA! I BETTER WAKE UP! I'VE TIGHTENED THE WESTBOND FREIGHT TO STOP FOR YOU AND YOU'VE GOTTEN TO MISS IT!

HEY FELLA! I BETTER WAKE UP! I'VE TIGHTENED THE WESTBOND FREIGHT TO STOP FOR YOU AND YOU'VE GOTTEN TO MISS IT!

HEY FELLA! I BETTER WAKE UP! I'VE TIGHTENED THE WESTBOND FREIGHT TO STOP FOR YOU AND YOU'VE GOTTEN TO MISS IT!

HEY FELLA! I BETTER WAKE UP! I'VE TIGHTENED THE WESTBOND FREIGHT TO STOP FOR YOU AND YOU'VE GOTTEN TO MISS IT!

## Tragic Love Affair

Interesting Page Taken From The Early History Of Canada

There is in the history of the discovery of Canada certain figures which we must save from oblivion. Less distinct perhaps than that of the great explorer from St. Malo, Jacques Cartier, they stand out in the dim light of that implacable night.

On pages yellowed by centuries, in the strange letters of a past age with great flourishes to the capitals, the only existing account is preserved. In words simple and frank Anas Thet, "geographer to the king" in his "Cosmographie Universelle" relates the tale in the second volume, published by Pierre l'Huillier, in old Rue St. Jacques, Paris, in 1575.

On the 16th of April, 1542, Jean Francois de la Rocque Sieur de Roberval, set sail with three vessels and 200 persons from the port of La Rochelle. It was a goodly company, some women, among them the damoiselle Marguerite de Roberval, gentlemen of the court, artisans of all kinds, men freed from the prisons and sent to the colonies, and a new world a happiness hitherto unknown in the old.

It is not long until a love idyll begins between Gaston de Ruvel, a courtier, 27 years old, and the damoiselle de Roberval. Then something happens. Marguerite is his niece. They are opposite Demon island, the terror of lost fishermen. A small boat puts out from the galley and Marguerite and her old servant are put ashore on the dreary isle.

Gaston jumps into the sea, rejoins Marguerite and her servant on Demon island and the world forgets them. Then a child is born. He lives in the enchanted smile of the new world, and then, as his father and nurse have already done, he dies.

Marguerite was rescued and taken back to France two years later. Anas Thet, geographer to the king, got the story from her own lips. She spoke often of a girl enriched in given hills, and of a deep clear lake where she used to go at twilight to see the clouds reflected in it. Of her child, however, she never spoke, following the route of Damie and my dear love."

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

## Need Gradual Approach

People Cannot Grasp Great Inventions Without Preparation

There is a quaint ingenuousness about the 73-year-old Indian in British Columbia, who gathered in 20 or 30 horses and then tried to sell them to their proper owner, with the result that he was committed to a term in jail. He had spent his life in the wild and had never seen even a locomotive. Cities were unknown to him and all the modern inventions were just a host of miracles. His eyes were in danger of popping out of his head as each new marvel was revealed to him.

The steamer on which he was carried to Vancouver astonished him, and when he came to the city, with its huge buildings and its hurrying crowds, he was amazed and speechless. Taken to the parks he saw children playing in the pools and exclaimed "Papeous like ducks." He could not understand the trolley cars and wanted to know how they moved. An attempt was made to explain, but it was lost upon him. All he could perceive was "little wheel make big wheel go round," and probably this was as satisfactory as he was capable of.

It is not long until a love idyll begins between Gaston de Ruvel, a courtier, 27 years old, and the damoiselle de Roberval. Then something happens. Marguerite is his niece. They are opposite Demon island, the terror of lost fishermen. A small boat puts out from the galley and Marguerite and her old servant are put ashore on the dreary isle.

Gaston jumps into the sea, rejoins Marguerite and her servant on Demon island and the world forgets them. Then a child is born. He lives in the enchanted smile of the new world, and then, as his father and nurse have already done, he dies.

Marguerite was rescued and taken back to France two years later. Anas Thet, geographer to the king, got the story from her own lips. She spoke often of a girl enriched in given hills, and of a deep clear lake where she used to go at twilight to see the clouds reflected in it. Of her child, however, she never spoke, following the route of Damie and my dear love."

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

Such sudden transports are more than the ordinary mind can grapple with. We need a gradual approach. The same thing is true of any sudden transition from one state of consciousness to another and will explain why they have not even the adaptability of this old Indian, who will probably accept his commitment to sail as a novel and interesting adventure.

About 100 persons die every year in the United States from rabies.

## WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

President Roosevelt has received a report saying employment in United States has increased 1,120,000 since he took office.

Dr. J. A. MacArthur, 86, pioneer leader of the medical profession in Manitoba for more than half a century, died recently in Winnipeg.

Extension of the recommendation of the schools was urged by Duncan McArthur, deputy minister of education for Ontario.

Victims of both the Boer war and the Great War and former Arctic trader, Major M. Montague Marsden, 62, is dead at Vancouver from a heart infection.

The Australian cabinet considered British protests against the new import duties on Lancashire textiles and ruled the tariffs are to be maintained.

The Indian government's ban on flying over the northwest frontier will lengthen the London to Melbourne air race in October by 1,000 miles.

Henri Gagnon, Quebec, president of the Canadian Press, and managing director of the newspaper, has been elevated to the rank of an officer of the Legion of Honor of France.

Peria has informed the League of Nations it will stand as a candidate for China's seat in the assembly. China's mandate expires this year and Peria considers itself qualified to represent Asia.

Captains of Great Lakes steamers low water levels in the lakes have uncovered rocks and sandbars and cargoes have had to be considerably reduced from other seasons. Vessels have grounded this summer in places previously considered safe, they declared, and the captains had to stay on the bridge continuously.

### Cheap Television Sets

New System Developed Promises Sets At Low Cost

A new system invented by Mr. R. W. Hughes, of Plymouth, England, may result soon in the production of cheap television sets for all.

Mr. Hughes said he thought a television receiver, built with light source and amplifier, could be mass produced to sell at £10 or less.

With his somewhat crudely constructed apparatus, Mr. Hughes is able to project a 100-line picture on a screen two feet square.

A system of vibrating mirrors causes a small but instant spot of light to travel over the screen and form the images.

Mr. Hughes is also developing an apparatus which, he claims, overcomes the problem of synchronizing—one of the chief difficulties of television—and also holds the picture steady for considerable periods.

Firms in this country as well as in Germany and the United States have been interested in the invention, and it is said that similar investigations have been concluded with a British company.

Mr. Hughes has been working for nearly two years on his apparatus and has built a special transmitter to test his receiving apparatus at any time.

### Must Be Improved

Canada Must Raise Better Hogs To Capture Market

The Canadian farmer lost \$120,000, 600 in 1933 by reason of the fact Danish hogs were better than Canadian hogs, J. S. McLean, president of Canada Packers, says in the annual report. Unless Canadian hogs are improved, he said, the same amount will be lost each year.

"The securing of this \$120,000,000 lies in the hands of the Canadian farmer," he continued. "He alone can do the job. And if it is done he will reap the entire benefit." The "certain lack of confidence" existing between the farmer and the packer was the chief factor in the failure.

### Stay Was Uncertain

A social worker on her first visit to a prison was greatly impressed by the sorrowful attitude of one man she found. "My poor man," she sympathized, "what is the length of time you'll spend here?"

"All depends on politics, lady," replied the mournful one. "I'm the warner."

The first merry-go-round at Conestoga Island was introduced by George Haff, a Conestoga Islander.

Seven thousand stars can be seen by a person with average sight.

W. N. O. 1932

## The White Sea Canal

Has Provided Leningrad With Cheaper Means Of Transport

One of the most revolutionary accomplishments of the Soviet Union is the construction of the White Sea Canal connecting the Baltic and the White Sea. Hereafter Russia has two water routes leading to Europe—one by way of the Black Sea, and the other by way of the Baltic—and both could be blockaded.

Now, however, Leningrad can no longer be shut off from the outer world by a blockade of the Baltic, for ships of commerce or war can make their way northward by the new canal to the White Sea and sail around Sweden and Norway. Not only will Leningrad become more important, but a district rich in phosphates, iron ore and lumber will be able to ship its products far more economically than ever before.

## Nobleman Runs Coffee Stall

Duke Of Manchester's Son Hopes To Start Chain

Lord Edward Montagu, second son of Duke of Manchester, the London Express said, is running an outdoor refreshment stall at Maidenhead, famous Thames river-side resort where there are many country clubs.

His "coffee stall" is mounted on the chassis of an automobile, from which he serves coffee, other soft drinks, sausages, and sandwiches. Most of his patronage is from taxi drivers and chauffeurs who bring customers to Maidenhead from London.

Lord Edward, who is 28 and a former rancher in the Canadian west, told a reporter he started his business with £1 (about \$5) in cash and made \$4 within 24 hours. He hopes to start a chain of stalls, he asserted.

## Pirates Bold

Are Now Incorporated Into The Chinese Army

The pirates are soldiers now. Thus has fate dealt with the 60 Chinese marine marauders who were promised a firing squad for creating an international incident two months ago. The pirates boldly commanded the British steamer Shuntien and kidnapped six British subjects and 18 Chinese.

The pirates were frightened into freeing their captives and lost most of the loot they unloaded from the steamer. But the pay-off "is that they have been taken into the Shantung provincial army."

"They were sincere in their desire to surrender and become soldiers," explained Han Fu-Chu, governor of the province, who consented to make the pirates part of his army.

A "sweeping search" for the kidnappers was ordered when both Great Britain and the United States became aroused.

## Becoming Good Customer

Bahama Islands Are Taking More Goods From Canada

The Bahamas have become one of Canada's best customers. Imports from the Dominion now ranking first place. The total value of goods bought from Canada is \$1,300,750, an increase of 5.5 per cent. over the previous year. Practically all the potatoes used there come from Canada. Canada is also the chief supplier of butter, flour, oats, condensed milk, rubber and canvas boots and shoes. Last year the United States supplied automobiles to these islands to the value of \$13,425 and Canada \$12,290.

Bitten by a lamb a man's death was the subject of an inquest at Pontifria, Herefordshire, recently.

Slum clearance of fifty acres in Bristol will cost a million pounds.

Historic warship "Victory" receives visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

## A VETERAN JOURNALIST

By LAWRENCE HIBBERT (Graph-Analyst)

(All Rights Reserved)

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of fascinating articles on this very interesting subject of Character Reading from Handwriting. The author, a well-known handwriting expert, has an interesting announcement to make following this article.

There is always something thrilling in the mysterious. For thousands of years, people have paid money to fortune-tellers in return for a glimpse—sometimes accurate, often false—of the future. Down through the ages, people have yearned for an opportunity of peering into the veil hiding Tomorrow from Today.

There will always be a thrill of the mystical or occult in these foretellings of the Future.

The astrologer who looks at the stars, and predicts your future from the position of the planets, and the palmist who scrutinizes the palm of the hand to tell the future, the fortune-teller who seizes your hand for the revelation of it, the clairvoyant—the very popular amateur at the seance—have all their followers who swear by them.

The scientist, on the other hand, is not so much interested in the occult as in the scientific deduction, the logical conclusion, the reasoning, the analysis, the synthesis, the increasing body of adherents who find his analyses of character often more sensationally accurate.

Graph-Analyst, the science of character reading from handwriting—what is it really?

Robert Saundek, the famous European psychologist, says: "There is no such thing as handwriting, but only the expression of a man's mind." The Physicians' Times Magazine some time ago made the statement that the nerves at the extreme tip of the hand are extraordinarily sensitive and traces of grey matter, similar to that in the brain, may be found.

Throughout the world, Graph-Analyst is gaining recognition as a practical science. In a number of European universities and colleges the subject is being studied as a regular part of the curriculum. In the everyday affairs of life it is finding increasing application.

Business men, teachers and doctors are using it to supplement their own specialized knowledge. Indeed, many of the most successful men in the world submit to grapho-analyses the handwriting of applicants for important positions. It is being used more and more frequently by judges in civil courts and even lawyers, hesitating before stepping off the brink of matrimony, consult a Graph-Analyst for an analysis of the handwriting of their intended bride or bridegroom.

Do you want a personal analysis of your handwriting? Do you want to know what your friend's handwriting tells? A character analysis may open the doors of opportunity to you and certainly, it will astonish you with its revelations of character and talents. Send a letter in your normal writing, and state your date of birth. Enclose with the letter, for each specimen) and six stamped addresses of the Graph-Analyst, Lawrence Hibbert, photo-Analyst, c/o Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., E., Winnipeg. Please allow at least two weeks for a reply, which will be mailed as soon as possible.

Money should be kept in a warm place, economies specialists advise.

## Using Their Brains

People In England Making Money By Unusual Means

Just round the corner, everywhere in Britain, there lies wealth waiting to be picked up in a thousand unexpected ways by men and women of brains and initiative.

There is a talismen mine at St. Ives in Cornwall, for instance, which several of the well-informed local inhabitants will tell you possesses enough of that rare substance to supply half the hospitals of the world.

Some people have made fortunes by using that prosaic and very common substance chalk in unusual ways. Modern science can turn it into edible fat, and this process may soon become a commercial proposition.

Plans are already afoot, indeed, to equip a factory for such a modern miracle.

A man saw a fortune in seaweed two years ago.

He borrowed the money, bought an old lorry, and went along to his job before a shoemaker, where they almost gave him their "waste paper," which he sold at a handsome profit to butchers and others.

He now owns five lorries, but he is not resting on his laurels, for he is selling money in short haul. He buys it from barbers and sells it to builders for mixing with their plaster.

An engineer recently designed a telescope with a slot in which you place a penny.

The "works" allowed you to look through the instrument for a certain time before a shoemaker, where they almost gave him their "waste paper," which he sold at a handsome profit to butchers and others.

He now owns five lorries, but he is not resting on his laurels, for he is selling money in short haul. He buys it from barbers and sells it to builders for mixing with their plaster.

An engineer recently designed a telescope with a slot in which you place a penny.

The "works" allowed you to look through the instrument for a certain time before a shoemaker, where they almost gave him their "waste paper," which he sold at a handsome profit to butchers and others.

He now owns five lorries, but he is not resting on his laurels, for he is selling money in short haul. He buys it from barbers and sells it to builders for mixing with their plaster.

An engineer recently designed a telescope with a slot in which you place a penny.

The "works" allowed you to look through the instrument for a certain time before a shoemaker, where they almost gave him their "waste paper," which he sold at a handsome profit to butchers and others.

He now owns five lorries, but he is not resting on his laurels, for he is selling money in short haul. He buys it from barbers and sells it to builders for mixing with their plaster.

## Your Handwriting Reveals Your Character!

By LAWRENCE HIBBERT (Graph-Analyst)

(All Rights Reserved)

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of fascinating articles on this very interesting subject of Character Reading from Handwriting. The author, a well-known handwriting expert, has an interesting announcement to make following this article.

There is always something thrilling in the mysterious. For thousands of years, people have paid money to fortune-tellers in return for a glimpse—sometimes accurate, often false—of the future. Down through the ages, people have yearned for an opportunity of peering into the veil hiding Tomorrow from Today.

There will always be a thrill of the mystical or occult in these foretellings of the Future.

The astrologer who looks at the stars, and predicts your future from the position of the planets, and the palmist who scrutinizes the palm of the hand to tell the future, the fortune-teller who seizes your hand for the revelation of it, the clairvoyant—the very popular amateur at the seance—have all their followers who swear by them.

The scientist, on the other hand, is not so much interested in the occult as in the scientific deduction, the logical conclusion, the reasoning, the analysis, the synthesis, the increasing body of adherents who find his analyses of character often more sensationally accurate.

Graph-Analyst, the science of character reading from handwriting—what is it really?

Robert Saundek, the famous European psychologist, says: "There is no such thing as handwriting, but only the expression of a man's mind." The Physicians' Times Magazine some time ago made the statement that the nerves at the extreme tip of the hand are extraordinarily sensitive and traces of grey matter, similar to that in the brain, may be found.

Throughout the world, Graph-Analyst is gaining recognition as a practical science. In a number of European universities and colleges the subject is being studied as a regular part of the curriculum. In the everyday affairs of life it is finding increasing application.

Business men, teachers and doctors are using it to supplement their own specialized knowledge. Indeed, many of the most successful men in the world submit to grapho-analyses the handwriting of applicants for important positions. It is being used more and more frequently by judges in civil courts and even lawyers, hesitating before stepping off the brink of matrimony, consult a Graph-Analyst for an analysis of the handwriting of their intended bride or bridegroom.

Do you want a personal analysis of your handwriting? Do you want to know what your friend's handwriting tells? A character analysis may open the doors of opportunity to you and certainly, it will astonish you with its revelations of character and talents. Send a letter in your normal writing, and state your date of birth. Enclose with the letter, for each specimen) and six stamped addresses of the Graph-Analyst, Lawrence Hibbert, photo-Analyst, c/o Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., E., Winnipeg. Please allow at least two weeks for a reply, which will be mailed as soon as possible.

Money should be kept in a warm place, economies specialists advise.

Historic warship "Victory" receives visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.

## Little Journeys In Science

(By Gordon H. Guest, M.A.)

Insects are our greatest friends—and our greatest enemies. Some aid man and some harm him. Once in the history of the earth it appeared as if they might inherit the earth and gain control of it. Scientists have counted 400,000 different kinds of insects that are living to-day. Of this vast number man has domesticated and used the products of the labor of only one—the honeybee.

It is of interest to know that an insect that can crawl through the eye of a needle has a little heart and other organs. Insects reverse man's method and wear their skeletons outside. They are without lungs but air gets to every part of their bodies through a large number of microscopic tubes. This system of obtaining air works so efficiently that it is much better than an insect's blood is ever important.

In regard to intelligence, many an insect has more brain-power, in proportion to its weight, than have human beings. A spider is a very expert bridge-builder. In Texas are found ants which clear the ground every spring of all plant life except those that produce such needs as it wishes to eat. Bees have, in proportion to their weight, much more intelligence than man. Houseflies are not noted for their brain power but they are experts with their wings. They can fly 30 times a second, lumbagoes, 240; wasps, 110; dragonflies, 28; and butterflies, 9.

Among the most useful insects is the bee, which supplies honey and wax. Some countries produce bees bread for the support of human life. Silkworms furnish material for clothing, and their cocoons are an important industry in many countries. The common wood ant is used extensively in Europe for the manufacture of paper. The cochineal insects supply a valuable coloring material, while even the grub is used as a food in the West Indies.

Among the insects which are most harmful to man may be included the housefly, potato bug, chinch bug, army worm, cotton boll weevil, corn boll moth, and grasshopper, all of which attack growing crops.

University Trained Airmen

Oxford And Cambridge Pilots Join Royal Air Force

Britain is building many hundreds of airplanes to defences, and there is plenty of evidence that no matter the size of the air force, the future, there will be no lack of skilled pilots ready to take charge of them at once. In almost every city there is a flying club, besides which, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge have their own squadrons. Only 75 men can be trained at Oxford, and many have long waiting lists for vacancies.

Every year these squadrons undergo a course of attachment to the Royal Air Force at regular R.A.F. airbases, and function as fully qualified military pilots. At the end of the year, the Oxford squadron had turned out 249 finished pilots, having done 15,000 flying hours without anything more than a scratch on the nose, indicating the skill of the instructional staff and the quality of the machines.

Students are taught "blind" and ordinary flying. There is a mark of 100 points to aim at, 40 being for general proficiency, 30 for aerobics or "stunt" flying, and 30 for forced landings. St. Thomas Times-Journal.

No Free Advertising

A violinist was very much disappointed with the account of his recent printed in the paper of a small town.

I told you three times," complained the musician to the owner of the paper, "that the instrument I used was a genuine Stradivarius and in this story there was not a word about it, not a word."

That is as it should be. When the Stradivarius Company advertises their lilies in my paper, under 10 cents a line, you can make round and tell me about it."

Not What He Meant

Two English tourists were standing gazing at Niagara Falls. One of them said to the other: "Just magnificent. To stand here makes a man feel like a little grub."

"Travels right to right the other," "I've had nothing to eat since breakfast myself."

Young Farmer: "What happened to those stout pudgins you made yesterday, Jane?"

Young Wife: "As you didn't like them, I gave them to the ducks."

Farmer: "So that's where my ducks have gone—they're sunk!"

All things are of a temporary nature, so what's the use of worrying.

The nearest star to the earth is 25 trillion miles away from us.

## 499

A PRETTY HOME FROM WITH WRAP-OVER SLIMMING LINES

—SIMPLE TO MAKE

The very charming model shown for today's pattern in printed cotton in yellow and white with white collar and pocket.

It's the favored wrap-over type so easy to slip into.

While extremely attractive for a normal figure, this model is also quite suitable for heavier figures. The surplus bodice and wrap-over skirt, being very skimming.

Another charming scheme for this model is multicolored checked or nautical blue and white.

Style 499 is designed for sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 inches bust. See pattern envelope for material requirements.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (check is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

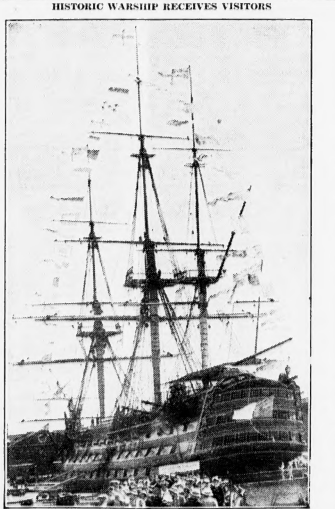
## How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_



Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory," all bedraggled and gay, waiting to receive visitors during Navy Week at Portsmouth.





